# SOUTH AMERICA.

Losses of the Brazilians in the War.

Treable Between Minister Washburne and Marshal Caxias.

## MONETARY CRISIS AT MONTEVIDEO.

The steamship South America, Captain Tinkle. pert yesterday.

#### BRAZIL.

The Qualifications of Voters-Naturalization of the Peringuese by Wholesale-The War in Furnguay-Trouble Between the American Minister to Paraguay and the Allied Com-

R10 JANEIRO, June 26, 1868. A measure has been introduced into the Legisla-ture to regulate the qualifications of voters, and two httse the power of the government interference by means of removing, appointing and creating new National Guard commanders of battalions on pur-pose to give electoral assistance by power of their outbority to draft any man they please on service. The qualifications proposed are the following:-

1. Those who knowing how to read and write, have also paid, a year before, the tax upon house occupation (now three per cent upon \$960 and upwards in Rio, \$360 in the seven chief provincial capitals, \$440 in other cities and \$120 in other piaces), or the income tax (three per cent on incomes is public employes of \$1,000 and upwards), or \$30 of direct taxes, whether national, provincial or municipal.

circal taxes, whether hatconal, provincial or main-cipal.

2. Army and naval officers; those who have passed the course of any school of higher instruction or of any lyceum of the empire; doctors and oachelors formed in any foreign university or academy, pro-perly habilitated to use their degrees in Brazil, and professors of primary, secondary and higher instruc-tion.

The principal change is in abolishing the anenal income of 200 milreis, frequently very arbitrarily computed, for the surer basis of taxes paid. But no change short of entirely abolishing drafting by designation, or picking out, can have much effect apon Brazilian voting. Voting by second hand, that is to say, chosing electors, also vitiates Brazilian expression of public will as forcibly as in all other countries where it is preserved, whatever may be the fancied advantages which theoretical demoeracies pretend to find in a system which reduces the number of the persons on whom manipulating practices have to be essayed.

The subject of naturalization is exciting some attention here, principally through the poor Portuguese residing here objecting to be seized and drafted to the war. Another reason exists in the fact that all Portuguese and Brazilian born persons residing in Brazil at the date of independence can claim Portuguese nationality if they so prefer. An ill will exists against the Portuguese because they almost invariably return to Portugal when they acquire some wealth. Portugal is also a weak country, which is supposed to be unable to contend with Brazil, and for all these reasons the following law of naturaliza-

for all these reasons the following law of naturalization is aimed at them more especially. I translate the principal provisions as reported by the committee of the Senate:—

Arrents I. All Portuguese who do not, within two months of reasoned in Brazil, declare by writing, in the municipal chambers in whose districts they are reading, that they do not wish to be Brazilian cliticans, will be considered in the enjoyment of all the rights and subject to all the onness and charges of naturalized Brazilian cliticans. This declaration will be considered perpetual in its effects.

ART. 3. Brazilian ottizens who, without license of the Emperor, conceded by decree, naturalize themselves in a foreign committy or accept employment, pension or decoration from any foreign government, or make to any foreign authority a declaration from which it may be gathered that they wish to cease to be Brazilian citizens, will, besides looking all pensions or half pages received from the public coffers and the decorations or titles with which they may have been graced in Brazil, be considered in addition to have lost any right they would otherwise acquire as the legatees or necessary heirs, itestamentary or at intestato, of Brazilian citizens. The inheritance imm devolved will be added to those of the other co herrs, and in detanti of these will be paid into the public treasury as asso shall legatics not fulfilled in virtue of the present law.

Only rection. The license mentioned in this article will be

present law:
Only section. The license mentioned in this article will be granted in no case without the express clause never to take no arrow against Brazil, and the violation of this precept with the punished with the penalties imposed by article 70 of the

criminal code.

ART. 4. Foreign military men, pensioners of the State, cannot enjoy pay in case of being retired if they do not naturalize themselves Brazilian citizens or do not fit their territorial residence in Brazil.

ART. 6. No one shall change or in any way after the name by which be is known without the license of the government after consulting the Council of State. In brach of the will incur the pensities of articles 301 and 302 of the criminal code.

This article five is another blow at the Portaguese, who frequently alter their names by advertisement because of the great number of the same name.

The discrepancies noticed in the returns of the Minister of War relative to the army in Paraguay induced some explanations, namely:—The total number of Brazilian troops forwarded to the war since the commencement was 84,219 (up to May 1), 4,330 of whom had not reached the army at the date of the last returns thence. By them the total effective force on April 1 round Humaitá of fighting men was 28,279; employed in commissariat, hospitals, Ac., 3,363; sick, including 181 officers, 10,816. Total, 42,938.

Ac., 3,963; sick, including 181 officers, 10,816. Total, 42,198.

Besides the above 42,998, 4,978 men were stationed at Corrientes, Aguapchy and in the Chaco. The total of dead and missing since the beginning of the war is given at 19,118; discharged on leave, 8,870; total dead, missing or disabled, 27,863. The above refers only to the army of operations against Humania, which for the last twelve months has never attained a fighting force above 26,000 to 28,000 men, notwithstanding all the man-hunting and drafting practised to maintain it. During the last quarter of 1867 and first quarter of 1868 the mortality in the hospitals was:—Last quarter of 1867, 3,452; first quarter of 1868, 1,798; 4,240, detailed as follows:—

Fourth quarter. First quarter.

Cholera morbus.

62.5

Cholera morbus.

63. 11.6

Wounds by steel.

75.

Total

Total......68.5 97.0 The mortality compared with the number of cases

1868. 1867. 1868.
Fourth quarter. First quarter.
Per cent.
In medical hospitals 11.6 13.1
In surgical hospitals 3.4 7.2
General mortality 8.4 12.6
From the number of cases treated the whole of that army must have been in hospital once in six months. 1867.

The deaths from smallpox, measles, cholera and other diseases from crowded quariers and ill care were very numerous, but no statistics have been fur-

nished.

The expeditionary corps and the levies of Matto Grosso were swept off in hundreds by the same diseases, and the smallpox spreading to the citizena carried of 6,000, and is even yet raging among the Indians off the West. Altogether at least 50,000 lives have been sacrificed, and yet no one can venture to assert that the war looks nearer its terminus than two years ago. Whence the armies can be reinforced or kept up to 30,000 men it is impossible to say. Man hunting in the woods is nearly played out through want of game, and the call on the National Guard, nominally 365,000 strong, last year, for 8,000, produced hardly more than half. Where the money is to come from is as doubtful. The Brazilian soldier costs as much as the American, the most costly in the world, and no resource seems left for financiering except continued issues of paper money. Instead of 2,000 men every fifteen or twenty days sent to Paraguay early in the vear the remutances have failen to 200 or 300 men, allting can be raised to supply the vacancies caused by disease and the heavy losses in assaults, if active operations ever really be undertaken.

The editorship of the thereis Mercania—the principal conservative organ—is now in charge of Senator Firmino Rodrigues Silva, Senor Raphael Jose da Costa having retired, although maintaining his share of the proprietorship. As a monetary scheme it does not pay.

The news from the seat of war now attracts little attention. It is evident Caxilas will not assault flumatid, and no one hopes its speedy reduction by The expeditionary corps and the levies of Marto

scheme it does not pay.

The news from the seat of war now attracts little attention. It is evident Caxias will not assault flumatif, and no one hopes its specify reduction by famine. Whether the bombardment kept up produces effect can hardly be said. An explosion inside is reported, which deserters say kined forty men through a shell blowing up a depot of ammunition wagons. The Paraguayans were replying with great and unusual spirit, and some wish to derive from this the conclusion that their food is running short. The expedition of six thousand men against Lopez's works on the Tebicuari proved a Anaco, like so many other pompously announced operations. It was stopped by the rising of a little stream which they had provided to means to cross, and it went home again with haif a dozen prisoners and some loss. In the Chaco it is announced that a severe aght occurred, the Paraguayans trying a surprise of the alies there, but that the Paraguayans were badly cut up in the attempt. No official secount or details to be depended on have been received here.

The trouble creaked between Caxias and General Washburn is look, M upon with seriousness here. The way was lying at Cavias to allow the gunboat to ascend above the alliest lines to receive the Minister to Paraguay. He appited to the Marquis of Caxias to allow the gunboat to ascend above the alliest lines to receive the Minister.

The appeare T --

ier and his family; but this the Marquis would not do, although he offered to send an iron-clad to receive them and deliver them at Curupaity, where the Wasp might come. This General Washburn would not accept, but insisted upon the right to have the gunboat up through the blockade, and the commander of the Wasp declared he would force his way. However, matters did not proceed to the extremity of force; but a steamer was at once despatched to bring up the Brazilian special envoy. Schof Ameral, who was then at Montevideo, and hopes are entertained of the quiet solution of a dispute which is generally felt would have disagrecable consequences. The Brazilians, from some cause, lock upon General Washburn as strongly in favor of Lopez, and accuse him of working for him and sgainst them whenever he can. Whether or not there is any ground for such a supposition it is certain that such a supposition would be likely to make the pig-headed eld Marquis create a stupid difficulty with him.

The Proposed New Fleet of the Brazilian Empire.

Decree 4,182, of May 13, adopts the following plan

to Fall Soon.

compelled them to resume June 1. They have all

said specie since that date-to wit, the London and

La Piatte, Montevideo, Italian and Commercial. The The Maud Bank alone suspended payment, but it is said even this bank will soon resume. The London

B'NAI B'RITH.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Great Con

vention of Hebrew Lodges-An Interesting Opening-Opposition to Prayers-Long and

The second day's session of the convention of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, or secret benevo-

lent societies of the Israelites of this country, took

place yesterday at the same locality, the large hall

of the Alemannia Club House, No. 18 East Sixteenth

street. The convention had just come to order

and the committee appointed at the Sunday meeting to prepare rules and regulations for the

government of the convention announced them

elves ready to report, when Dr. E. M. Fried-

lim arose, addressing the chair on a matter somewhat in the nature of a question of privilege,

He said that he asked to be excused for interrupting

the business of the convention, but he felt so

could relieve himself. One of the founders of the order had just entered the hall as a mere listener.

foundation, Brother Henry Jones and Brother William Renau. The first had gone where they all would

follow, sooner or later, and the speaker hoped to God that they all would reach there as worthy as be

did. The other, Brother Renau, was now in their midst, and the doctor would leave it to the

convention to honor him as he deserved. Great

enthusiasm followed this announcement, and

on motion a committee of five of the oldest members

of the order present in the hall was appointed to

The Sixth District Recognized.

Decree 4.182, of May 13, adopts the following plan for the fleet of Brazil:

First Category—Swift occan steamers, viz:—One iron clad frigate—speed, fifteen miles an hour on draught of twenty-six feet, carrying coal for five days' full power, armed with ton cannon of largest size, carried in battery, plating eight inches thick. Iron clad corvettes—speed, fourteen miles; draught, twenty-two feet; five days' coal; ten largest size of broadside guns: plating, six inches. Unarmored corvettes—speed, fourteen miles; draught, twenty feet; five days' coal; six sixty-eight pounders and six one hundred and fifty rifles.

Second category.—Steamers of moderate speed, for the coast and large rivers, viz:—Six iron-clad gunboats—speed, ten miles; six days' coal; six one hundred and fifty pound rifles in a hattery or four three hundred pounders in towers. Unarmored fron-clads—speed, ten miles, draught, ten feet; six days' coal; two one hundred and fifty pound rifles and four sixty-eight pounders.

Third category.—Vessels of small speed, for river service and port defence, viz:—Sixteen second class armored gunboats—speed, six miles, twin screws and thirty horse power engines; tonnage, five hundred toneladas; length, one hundred and twenty feet; beam, twenty-eight feet; draught, five feet; twenty-four hours' coal; one one handred and twenty pound rifle; armor, four to six inches. Eight second class unarmored gunboats—speed, eight miles; draught, three feet; three days' coal; two sixty-eight pounders and two seventy pound rifles, sixteen river paddle wheel transports—speed, nine miles; draught, three feet; three days' coal; one thirty-two pivot rifle. Floating batteries, mpenetrable to projectiles; speed, four miles; cannon of largest size mounted in turrels.

Fourth Category.—Paddle wheel transports—speed, miles; draught, three feet; length, fifty feet; speed, eight miles; twenty-four hours' coal; fifty charges and one cannon; able to transport sixty armed and equipped troops upon the above draught.

### Brazilian Markets. Rio Janeiro, June 22, 1868.

IMPORTS. Flour-Stock in first hands:-500 barrels Trieste,

46|| a 42||; 521 do. Genoa, 38||; 18,000 do. Baltimore, 28|| a 34||; 550 bags (200 lbs. each) Genoa. 19,671 bags and barrels in all. Market rather weak. Coals—Cardiff, 304 per ton. Pitch pine, 42f per dozen, 3x9x14=378 feet, board measure. Lumber, 100 rs. per foot. Petroleum, 1600 per gallon. Lard, 480 rs. a 500 rs. per pound. Salt, 950 rs. per alqueire. Hyson tea, 2f200 a 2f700 per pound; black tea, 1f200 a ff 700 per pound.

Hyson tea, 21200 a 24700 per pount, 518. 1. 1700 per pount.

EXPORTS.

Coffee—Sales from 8th inst, to date:—For United States, 10,179 bags; Channel and N. E., 16,992; Mediterranean, 3,843. Total sales, 31,614 bags.

Stock, 105,000 bags. Receipts have averaged 3,800 bags per day. We quote the following prices:—Per tot.

Fine superiors, 98000 a 98500. 558. 4d. 12,74
Superiors, 88500 a 88500. 548. 6d. 11.09
Good firsts, 78500 a 78800. 498. 0d. 10.69
Lower lots, 48800 a 68500. 418. 10d. 9.12
—Cost on board for best of each sort, with five per cent commission, exchange, 18d.—\$4.84 to pound sterling.

ing. Hon-Stock in Santos unknown; here, 14,178 Sales have been very small; 14|| a 14||500 ofbales. Sales have been very small: 14% a 14%500 of-fered. No seliers.

Freights—For the United States, 32s. 6d. a 35s.; for Channel, 32s. 6d. a 40s.
Gold—American dollars, 28500 a 38000; sovereigns,

Clearances for United States from January 1 to June 1, 1868, 411,830 bags. Clearances for United States in June, to date:—For New York, 27,723 bags; Baltimore, 8,000; Delaware breakwater, 4,150; Hampton Roads, 3,500. Total, 43,373 bags.

Clearances for Europe in June—Channel and N. Europe, 19,740 bags; Mediterranean, 10,470; other ports, 670. Total, 30,830 bags.

Vessels loading—New York:—American steamer South America, 3,000 bags; Norwegian brig Erazilaneren, 3,800; Norwegian brig Amor, 4,000; Norwegian brig orvaredd, 4,300; British brig Ann Middleton, rosewood; British bark Wayfarer, 4,000 bags. San Francisco:—British brig Retriever, cargo ex G. Hind. Total, 18,100 bags.

# ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

Gold Crisis at Montevideo-Government Charged with the Trouble—Police and Other Precautions—Probable Trouble with Brazil and Aunibilation of the Little Republic-News

of the order present in the hall was appointed to conduct Mr. Reman to the platform, where the President, Mr. Moses, greeted the old gentleman with appropriate remarks. Mr. Reman was evidently deeply affected while replying to the speech of the president and acknowledging the reception tendered him by the convention. He said, in substance, that he did not expect when twenty-five years ago he united with Mr. Henry Jones, now no more, to organize the society that the day would come within its lifetime to see the weath and intelligence of the Israelites of America fully represented in a general convention of the order. It was at first intended as a purely local organization; but, taking firm root, it extended its branches into neighboring cities, and being devoted to a good cause and being better and better understood it swelled its proportions and it now stands forth as a great body of men determined to do good to their best ability and according to the dictates of the purest humanity. He hoped that the original idea which gave life and growth to the order may be maintained and be still better understood and more appreciated. He closed with thanks to the convention for the unexpected honors paid him. Mr. Renau now resides in Cincinnati and is a Justice of the Peace in that city.

The business of the convention was then resumed. The report on rules was first read as a whole and BUENOS AVERS. S. A., June 12, 1868. I have never written anything about the money portions and threatens such results as to warrant the world's attention. In November, 1867, it was evident all the five or six banks of Montevideo were so far a run would endanger all and destroy some. General Venancio Piores, then dictator, issued a decree closing the banks and forbidding the payment of gold for six months, making it then obligatory. The term closed June 1, and as the day approached various modes of evasion were devised, but all were rejected and the day of payment came. For two days before the excitement was intense. Meetings were held in the public squares, the police force was strengthened, the military were under arms, about eight hundred marines from the foreign vessels of war landed and were posted in the custom houses and various other public buildings and the banks had on the day of resumption double guards within and without. On June 1, at a late hour, all the banks opened but that of Mauá & Co. The throng before the banks was great, noisy and threatening. Some banks paid promptly and others posted one paying clerk, admitted one bill holder at once, took an hour or so to count up all the figures and so served from five to ten customers a day, while the crowd afterwards daily increased. These delays greatly exasperated the people, so that the guards are still necied and violence is still feared. The people said this was a practical refusal to pay. The bank of Maua and Co. (Brazilian) dismissed its clerks, shut its doors and sent its books to the court for examination. It was found that the bank had in legitimate claims five to one of indebtedness, but not enough of gold at the moment for its circulation. Baron Maua has issued a very severe manifesto charging all his calamities on the government, which owes him some millions. The Minister has replied, defending the policy of the government.

The upshot may be, first, a claim for some millions for damages to Baron Maua & Co., of Brazil: second, the inability of Urugusy to pay and an enforcemen of the claim by Brazil; third, the forcible collection, as did France in Mexico or as did Brazil four years ago when the Blancos were put down, the Brazilian debt provided for, and the Brazilian faction placed in power; fourth, should another war grow out of the triple alliance Brazil wit then be ready to swallow one of the allies and the better defy the other. Remember these are suppositions only, but they seem to many here to be the shadow of coning events.

Every day the friends of this war decrease, while and so served from five to ten customers a day,

only, but they seem to many here to be the snadow of coming events.

Every day the friends of this war decrease, while its slow progress is wearying and exhausting the country. The latest word is a formidable recompossance towards the river Tebleuari, near which Lopez is supposed to be, at Lambiri, erecting new defences. The fort Humaita is quite cut off from supplies. The aites in the Gran Chaco have resisted all efforts to break their lines. The iron clads near the fort play on it when they like and a few days ago a fearful explosion occurred in the fort by the blowing up of a magazine, as was believed, by a shell from the feet. It did great havo if the sound and the fire are evidence.

of the Grand Constitutional Lodge to issue the charter.

The following standing committees were appointed:—On the Revision of the Constitution—Julius Blen, Chairman, and Mesars. Wolf, Pixiotto, Felsenthai, Hudsel, Reichmann, Dr. Felsenthai, Jacobs, Burgauer, Cohen, Dr. Friedelein, Greene-baum, Goldmann, Binswanger and King. On the Revision of the Ritual—Dr. Waterman, Chairman, and Mesars. Loewenthai, Eilinger, Proskauer, Loeb, Hum, Amberg, Hoffheimer, Jones, Sommerich, Dr. Friedelein, Frank, Simpson, Gassanheimer and Wien. The members on the Committees on Territorial Jurisdiction, on Reports and on Finance have not yet been appointed. At half-past six P. M. the convention adjourned to meet again this morning at ten o'clock. blowing up of a magazine, as was believed, by a shell from the feet. It did great havor if the sound and the fire are evidence.

President Lopez has advised all the people to retire from the capital, Asunction. As the city is on the river and undefended it is at the mercy of the iron-clads. All invotable property and all records are removed, and a small force is left only to guard the closed houses. If anyone is seen attempting to enter a house he is shot instantly. The little town of Luque, a few mites intant from Asunction, is selected as the temporary capital. Lopez hold on the people does not diminish. Indeed, it appears that all the civilization of the country has tended to refine and strengthen the unive implacibility of the Indian character, so that to conquer Paraguay appears to be a practical impossibility. The bulk of the people of Paraguay are mixed Spanish and Indian (Gaarin) blood. For the first century of Spanish possession on Spanish or other white woman went to that region. The usages, traditions and character of the people are a motley, while good blood has slowly reached Paraguay and can easily rule so changeless a people.

The excitement over the Presidential election does

reached Paraguay and can easily rule so changeless a people.

The excitement over the Presidential election does not abate. We are on the eve of counting the elections to the result. I hope to inform you by the supplemental mail, and so omit speculations.

The American steamer Cumbria has been sold here for a transport steamer for \$25,000 gold. She belonged to the South American Surine Railroad and Steamship Company, and is well sold.

The impeachment of President Mitré has not yet been brought up, and it may yet get the go by. A

ort on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office The NEW YORR HERALD-Edition for Europe-will

be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Bingie copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

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The yacht Phantom, Commodore Stebbins, arrived

at New London yesterday morning and left in the afternoon for Newort. The yacht Erie will start on a cruise up the Hudson about the 27th Inst., and will proceed as far as

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Cuba will leave this NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Story of a Counterfelt Ten Dollar Dill. Before Commissioner Osborn. The United States vs. Henry Bishop.—The defendant, a young German, was put on his examination on a charge of having on Thursday last attempted to

project is before Congress to annul the Triple Alliance treaty, which will probably pass.

At closing we have dates from headquarters up to June 7. The United States gunboaf Wasp is yet at Corrientes. United States Minister Washburn will probably come down in her.

Lopez is erecting formidable defences along the Tebleuari river and at Timbo, on the Gran Chaco side of the Paraguay river, and also at a bend in the river just below Asunction. But his strongest points are now in the interior, where the allies must go through the jungles, deflies and marshes and leave their iron-clads behind. He has just secured a good supply of men from the Guaycarus indians. They are his firm friends and are adapting themselves to his modes of war. Very valuable aid for the army of Lopez is coming from the heroism of the women. The phase of South American women's rights reverses that of the United States. Here they do not want to vote, but to fight.

The two provincial Ministers of Buenos Ayres, Drs. Varcia and Availanceds, have resigned, and their places are not yet filled.

Exchange on England is 48 kd. to the gold dollar. There is about 2230,000 taken at this rate. The Bank Excitement-Foreign Men-of-War's

on a charge of having on Thursday last attempted to pass a \$10 bill, a counterfeit upon the First National Bank of Red Hook, at the store of T. J. McCarthy, No. 72 First avenue. When arrested he told an incredible story as to how the bill came into his possession. He was then held over for examination and to give him an opportantly of making a proper defence and accounting for his possession of the bill. Yesterday the case was called up, when the defendant's boss, a German grocer, appeared on his behalf, and acknowledged that he had given the defendant the counterleft; that defendant being in his employ had taken it in the course of business, and that to insure himself from loss he had paid it over as wages to defendant, not telling him at the time shall twas a counterfeit. This completely altered the aspect of the case. The commissioner discharated the boy from the principal charge but commended him as a witness against the boss, who was continued to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another Counterfeit Case. Men Guarding the Buildings-Refusal of American Sailers-Coul Wested-Humaita MONTEVIDEO, June 15, 1868. There has been considerable excitement here about the banks and speele payment, which the government

Another Counterfeit Case. Henry Miller and Thomas Morris were held for examination in default of \$2,900 each on a charge of a tempting to pass a \$10 bit—a counterfeit on the First National Bank of Red Hook.

## BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before Judge Blachford. In the Matter of the Bankruptcy of Patrick Pur celt and Henry M. Robinson .- This case was referred for the opinion of Judge Blatchford by Register red for the opinion of Judge Blatchford by Register Fitch. The Commissioner ruled as follows:—I understand the only question certified by the Register to be whether the assignee shall make up out of the general funds of the estate any difference between the net proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged property and the amount stated by the mortgage to be due to the mortgage creditors. If that be the question certified, I answer it in the negative.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

said even this bank will soon resume. The London and La Platte, also the Commercial Fank, are considered soundest. The gold taken from all others goes on deposit at these banks.

The foreign vessels-of-war here are very numerons. The Spanish have three, Admiral Naflez, commanding: the Brazilians four, Perena, commanding: the Brazilians four, Perena, commanding: the Unitarians five, and more coming, to make a demand on the Uruguayans; the English have two, the French have three and the Americans one.

From June 1 to about the 12th they all, except the Americans, had sailors ashore to guard the banks. I am toid the American commander refused to send his sailors on shore to guard the banks; but expressed his willingness to jointly guard the Custom House in case of trouble, and to carefully look out for the United States Consulate, but he could not protect foreign banks with his men and bayonets.

The harbor is full of shipping and trade is very brisk.

Coal is \$20 in gold per ton, and much wanted.

The weather is very dry and much fear expressed about it.

Humaita will fall in about two months. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermeter at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 218 Broadway, HERALD Building:-

ahan, of No. 243 Cherry street, was drowned while FELL FROM A WINDOW .- Edward McEntee, living

at No. 9 State street, fell to the sidewalk on Sunday evening and broke one of his arms. FELL FROM A ROOF.-E. A. Hall, while asleep on

the roof of his house early yesterday morning, rolled off and fell to the ground and was killed. ANOTHER CASE OF CHOLERA.—Christian Koehler,

residing at No. 250 West Twentieth street, reported that his wife was taken down with cholera.

CRUSHED BETWEEN TWO TRUCKS.—Timothy Fehan, residing at No. 496 Pearl street, was badly injured

by being caught between two trucks in Washington Market yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sarah Ambrose, living at No. 334 West Twenty-sixth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from a Hoboken ferryboat. She was taken from the water by the boat hands.

A COLORED ALTERCATION.-Late on Sunday night an altercation took place between two colored men named Daniel Carney and Zacharie Bethell, when the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter. The wound is not dangerous. THE ARION SOCIETY.-The last excursion of this

society on the North river to Dudley's Grove was as much a success to the society as it was a pleasure to the participants. It iasted all day, and though re-returning in the wet, no one regretted to have spent his time among the human delphins of song. FIRE IN SEVENTH STREET.—Early yesterday morn-

ing a fire occurred in the premises in the rear of No. ing was destroyed and two horses were burned to death. Both animals were insured for \$660 in the Battle Insurance Company. The total loss is about \$1,200. 221 Seventh street, occupied as a stable. The build-Picnic.-The Hudson Association, No. 1, had its

third annual picnic at Kapii's Belvedere Park, 110th street and Eighth avenue, yes erday afternoon and evening. The rain dampened the artor of the "old folks" somewast, but the young people found the much more enjoyment in dancing since the cooler breeze made the exertions of the waltz less fatiguing and onerous.

ner Flynn held an inquest at No. 330 Seventh avenue over the remains of Prederick Schmidt, a German, fifty years of age, who committed suicide by langing himself. Deceased had boarded at the above number for about a year, and for some time past had been in a despondent state of mind. What prompted him to end his career is unknown.

The DEATH OF JAMES CONNOR.—The death of

James Connor, late of 607 Washington street, at No. 6 Dominica street, on Saturday last, has already been reported in the HERALD. It appears that deceased and John Plunket had three fights on Friday hast, in which Plunket was severely handled. At the conclusion of the last fight Connor feil forward insensible and subsequently died. Coroner Rollins was notified and yesterday Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination on the body and found most of the internal organs much diseased, particu-larly the liver and heart. Doubtless Plunket, who surrendered himself, will be discharged.

with thanks to the convention for the unexpected with thanks to the convention for the unexpected homors paid him. Mr. Remau now resides in Cincinnati and is a Justice of the Peace in that city.

The business of the convention was then resumed. The report on rules was first read as a whole and then taken up by sections for debate and action. The first rule already called out very determined opposition. It provided that the proceedings should be in the English language and that the German may be employed only by permission of the convention. The streamous opposition to the latter clause succeeded in striking it out and inserting that "Any brother may speak in German." The convention having once launched upon the broad ocean of debate, they enjoyed it hugely at every paragraph of the report as it came before them. Section eighteen called out a controversy of words lasting over an hour and in which all the prominent men of the body took part either on one side or the other and during the continuance of which a recess for lunch was had. The section, as reported, provided for a two-thirds majority, but the opposition to it was too strong and it was voted down, leaving the old rule as established by the fundamental constitution of the order in force. The rules, as finally adopted, contain the usual regulations for the government of parliamentary bodies, the previous question and the committee of the whole house included; and a simple resolution adopting Jefferson's manual for a guide, with such few provisions as may be required by the peculiar nature of the convention, would have done the same thing and saved the delegates a whole day of tire-some discussion. The debate on one paragraph, as reported and finally amended, deserves especial notice. It required that the daily sessions be opened with prayer. As soon as it was read several delegates as an action of the pray of the propersion of the grand bade on the provision was a reported and finally severe in his opposition was a fractionally severe in his opposition wa THE SYLVAN GROVE COLLISION .- A correspondent writes:-"I was amused while reading the letter from the President of the Harlem Steamboat Company, which appeared in the HERALD of the 19th. If the gentleman had only referred to its issue of the 15th inst. he would there have found a full and correct account of the collision and who was blamble in the opinion of the great majority of those who were on the Sylvan Grove when she collided with the Providence. He would also have found, had he investigated the affair a little more thoroughly, that the passengers placed the blame entirety on the person in charge of the Sylvan Grove at the time of the accident.

# POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT .- Patrick Corcoran and Patrick Cavanagh were yesterday morning brought before Justice Kelly, at the Fourth District Police Court, by officer Martin, of the Twenty-second precinct, upon a charge of assaulting Louis Muller. It being stated that Muller's injuries were too severe to permit his attendance in court the accused were temporarily committed upon the officer's complaint to await his appearance against them.

Hull, barkeeper in the employ of Catharine New-berry, 12 Greene street, was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge for trial on the charge of stealing \$550 from his employer during her absence in the country. The prisoner entered a plea of guilty.

A CANADIAN FLEECED.—Joseph Wailace was committed for trial at Jefferson Market yesterday on

complaint of Ernest A. King, a Canadian schoolmaster, who charges that the prisoner assisted in feecing him of \$75 in Canadian bills by the three-card monte game. card monte game.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—John Wilson, of No. 4 Jane

street, was yesterday committed by Justice Dodge on complaint of Dennis Dwyers, who charges that the accused entered his house on Sunday morning and robbed him of over \$17. A DISHONEST SCHOOLBOY—HR CONFESSES HIS GUILT.—A few days ago Edward Flood, a boy fifteen

years of age, living at No. 52 Prince street, converted to his own use a gold watch and chain, two diamond breastpins, gold coins, &c., valued in all at \$220. Edward being suspected was arrested, and gave such information as led to the recovery of the stolen goods. He was committed for trial.

Brating Police Oppicers.—On Sunday evening

officer John Jaques, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, while in the discharge of his duty, was assaulted by Patrick Conner, who seized and pushed him against Patrick Conner, who seized and pushed him against a lamppost and knocked him down, after which he kicked the prostrate official in the side, injuring him very severely. Conner was finally secured and taken to the station house. John and James Foley made a savage assault on officer Murray, of the Sixth precinct, whom they knocked down and kicked most brutally. Aid being procured, the assailants were secured. Aiderman Coman held all the accused parties to ball to answer the complaints preferred against them.

JUVENILE FORGERS.—Two lads, named Charles

drawn by the Smith Faper Company in favor of the above named firm. Riley gave the draft to Lewis after first endorsing the name of Bradly R. Hard & Co. on the back of it, who to ok the same to Mesers. Harper Brothers, on whom it was drawn, and obtained a check on the Manhattan Company's Bank. The money was procured, after which the boys left the city to enjoy the proceeds of their crime. After expending nearly all the money they returned a few days ago, and when the fact was known Captain Jourdan was waited upon and asked to arrest the delinquents if possible. He placed his detectives on the job and yesterday the prisoners were secured. They were brought before the magistrate, and pleading guilty to the charge of forgery were committed for trial.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon a round dozen

of the senior governors of the city convened at City

The opinion seemed to prevail that the Board would adjourn until September and that the business would therefore be decidedly uninteresting. The lobby was, of course, very lightly represented and the prowas, or course, very againly represented and the proceedings in the Board were remarkably duil. The osual preliminaries were disposed of, the minutes were struggled through, resolutions were presented, titles read and the papers dropped on the Clerk's deak in most languid style. The veteran legislator from the "vacant lot" "deestreak" succeeded in getting his his together with a great effort, so as to look firm; the modest young man from the west side settled himself down for a quiet rest, and when the reading of the minutes was commenced dropped his head toward his venerable right hand man and rolled his eyebrows up in a style which plainly said, "Wake me up when Kirby dies." Although the heat of the day was not alarmingly oppressive, the Board appeared to be in a melting mood, and the breeze out of doors could not affect a breeze inside. Among the many resolutions introduced was one directing the opening of Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets from Bowery to Broadway. This proposition seems to meet with favor so far, as there is no street opening into Broadway, between Fourth street and Astor place. The resolution was laid over under the rule. The semi-annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Board was received, and the nemal number of copies ordered to be printed. As there were not members enough present to expend any money the Board adjourned to meet on Monday next, at two P. M. ceedings in the Board were remarkably dull.

Resolutions of Inquiry as to the Legality of the Proceedings of the "Old Board"—Ap-pointment of the Standing Committees. The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Monaghan, presiding.

read and approved a large number of petitions and resolutions were presented and referred to appropriate committees when appointed.

Petitions were sent in by Richard S. Fellows, Ezra C. Reed and Elizabeth T. Floyd for payment for prop-

C. Reed and Elizabeth T. Floyd for payment for property taken to extend Church street.

The Clerk presented a lengthy document containing a resume of the several ordinances and resolutions which have become laws by reason of their adoption by the Board of Councilmen of 1867 holding over and acting as that Board in 1869. In connection with this statement a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to place all the above on a special order Mst.

directing the Clerk to place all the above on a special order Mst.

The Croton Aqueduct Department, the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel were directed by separate resolutions to report all ordinances and resolutions received by them purporting to have become laws directing work to be done previous to the 1st of July.

Several communications were received from the Street Department, giving a statement of assessments made upon property owners for extending and widening Church street and sixth avenue. The documents were placed on file.

The President then announced the Standing Committees as follows:—

Arts and Sciences.—Messrs. Murphy, Kenny and Mack.

Assessments.—Messrs. O'Brien, Odell and Gipper

Assessments,—Messrs. O'Brien, Odell and Gibney. Beg an Putement.—Messrs. Cunningham, Kulkin, eynolds, Feliner and Uart. Croton Aqueduct Board.—Messrs. Mack, Brooks and Daley.

Donations and Charities.—Messrs. Brooks, Odell

Ferries.—Messrs. Pigott, Hampson and Thomp-Finance.—Messrs. Canary, Cunningham and Scam-Lamps and Gas.-Messrs, Reynolds, Thompson

and Kulkin.

Lands and Places.-Messrs. Stacom, Murphy and Law Department.-Messrs. Hoffman, Kenny and

O'Brien.

Markets.—Messrs. Peitner, O'Brien and Kenny.

National Affairs.—Messrs. Pay, Thompson, Odel,
Daley and Reynolds.

Ordinances.—Messrs. Pigott, Reilly and Brooks.

Printing and Advertising.—Messrs. Scammel Printing and Advertising.—Bessel dell and Hampson.
Public Health.—Messes. Kenny, Bart and Mack.
Public Buildings.—Messes. Culkin, Welsa and

Mack.
Mack.
Roads.—Messrs. Galligan, Canary and Hampson.
Roads.—Messrs. Hampson, Brooks, Gibney,
Scammel and O'Brien.
Repairs and Supplies.—Messrs. Welsh, Fay,
Thompson, Daley and Figott.
Sataries and Offices.—Messrs. Thompson, Reilly

Sciences, Messrs, Gibney, Reynolds and Stacom, Severs, — Messrs, Gibney, Reynolds and Stacom, Street Openings, — Messrs, Cunningham, Welsh and Bart.
Wharves, Piers and Slips,—Messrs. Murphy,
Stacom, Gallighan, Reilly and Brooks.
Joint Committee on Accounts,—Messrs. Reilly,

Welsh and Murphy.

Streets.—Messrs. Pigott, Hampson and Relliv. On motion the Board adjourned till Monday next.

# CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Semi-Annual Report. The report of the financial condition of this Board

for the six months ending June 30, 1868, was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The report contains the following tables:-RECEIPTS.

 Water rents.
 \$352,048

 Penalties on water rents.
 3.734

 Permits for taps on water pipes
 3.955

 Permits for sewer connections
 15,411

 Permits for constructing vaults
 7,581

Total receipts paid to City Chamberlain. . . . \$382,726

Total receipts paid to City Chamberlain ...\$382,726

EXPENDITURES.

On special and trust accounts, or accounts on which advances are made by the Croton Board to the contractors, but for which the City Treasury is indemnified by assessments for the various improvements, have been as follows:—

Carmansville water works ...\$49,418

Storage reservoirs ...\$35,799

Street improvement fund ...\$588,435 Expenditures on city accounts—that is on items which are paid directly from the City Treasury—are

	Appro- priations	Expendi-	Balances
Alteration of aqueduct, Eighty- sixth to Ninety-second street	\$16,723	\$1,620	<b>0</b> 15,100
Aqueduct repairs and improve- ments.  Belgian pavement.	104,038 38,675	97.166 22,986	76,87
Contingencies Croton Aqueduct Board. Deficiencies do	16,467	8,854	12,100
Public drinking bydrauts and urinals. Repairs to street pavements	1,971	212 50s	1,754
Salaries. Sewers, repairing and cleaning Sewerage system surveys	102,246 168,489	95,821 64,041	76,424 68,415
Water pipes and laying	540,890 6,222	138,897	401,995 5,161
Totals	\$970,686	8274,663	@695,995

### THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK ROBBERY. Further Particulars-A Mysterious Affair.

The following further particulars have transpired confirmatory of the report published in the HERALD of yesterday that an extensive robbery had been committed on the importers and Traders' National Bank, 247 Broadway:—
Among the deposits received on the 3d of July
were \$51,000 in United States gold notes and two

packages of currency, containing respectively \$600 a lamppost and knocked him down, after which he kicked the prostrate official in the side, injuring him very severely. Conner was finally secured and taken to the station house. John and James Foley made a savage assant on officer Murray, of the Sixth precinct, whom they knocked down and kicked most brutally. Aid being procured, the assallants were secured. Alterman Coman held all the accused parties to ball to answer the complaints preferred against them.

JUNEMIA FORGERS.—Two lads, named Charies Lewis and Win. H. Riley were brought before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon by detectives woolding and Riker, of the Sixth precinct, on the charge of forgers. On the 20th mit, Riley, then an errand boy in the employ of Messra, Bradly R. Hard & Co., doing business at No. 34 Beckman street, opened a letter from one of their patrons in another State and took therefrom a draft for \$1.742.01, and \$150. The receiving teller states that he placed

both safe and vanit were found fastened as usufal and displayed no evidence of having been tampered with, and yet a drawer of the inner safe was found open, and three packages, amounting in all to \$51,000 gold and \$750 carrency, had been abstracted therefrom. The object in view in keeping this affair secret for so long was simply the laudable one of giving the hounds of justice a quiet opportunity of taking up the scent, and it now remains to be seen whether they will succeed in uncarthing the colprit. The last statement published by the bank announces the profits (after paying July, 1868, dividend) to be \$668,036 82.

#### THE EXCURSION DISASTER.

Examination of Two Officers-Terfimony Against the Captain of the Steamer.

At the Eighth precinct station house yesterday morning Coroner Flynn continued the investigation in the case of the recent disaster on the North river. by which officer Corbett and a girl named Jane Rel lost their lives. By the testimony, a copy of which will be found below, it will be observed that when the captain of the steamboat was informed that officers were on board he made use of most unfeeling and brutal language towards the passengers on his boat who fell into the water and officers of the Police Department.

John H. McCullogh, being sworn, says:- I am ser geant of police attached to the Twentieth precinct station house; on the 13th of July I was on board the steamboat Seth Low opposite 152d street. North, river: there was a large party of excursionists on board two burges attached to said steamer; the captain of the Seth Low wished to land passengers at the foot of 152d street, when he backed the steamboat up to the barges while in the middle of the river; passengers were being transferred from said barges to steamboat, when there was a cry of "Man overboard," a rush was made by passengers to see the man overboard, when the side rails gave way and about tweve persons were precipifated into the water; I ran immediately to the captain of the steamboat Seth Low and told him there were tweive or fourteen persons overboard, and implored him to turn back and give assistance; he answered me, "Let them drown and be damned;" Fran to the stern of the boat and returned to the captain of the boat immediately and told him there were two police officers overboard; he replied, "Let them drown; all the policemen in New York ought to be drowned, for they are thieves;" the captain, in my opinion, was under the inducence of liquor.

TESTIMONY OF ROUNDSMAN COMBES.
Charles W. Combes, Jr., being sworn, says:—I am station house; on the 13th of July I was on board

New York ought to be drowned, for they are thieves; the captain, in my opinion, was under the influence of liquor.

TESTIMONY OF ROUNDSMAN COMBES.

Charles W. Combes, Jr., being sworn, says:—I amroundsman attached to the Twentieth precinct; on the 13th of July I was on board the seamboat Seth Low, from Dudley's Grove; when opposite 152d street the captain stopped the barges and cocked up the steamer alongside one of the barges and took ort passengers who intended to land at 152d street; policeman Corbett got on the steamer from the barge and just before the steamer from the barge and just before the steamer from the barge just after he had got on the barge; a cry was raised of a policeman overboard; I was standing on the upper dock of the ateamer, looking toward the barge, when the passengers on the barge rusned to the side, and the gate where the gang plank goes gave way and about a dozen people were precipitated into the water; Sergeant McCullogh then went and informed the captain that there were a dozen or more overboard, and that they would drown if assistance was not rendered them; the sergeant returned and told me that the captain said "Let them down and be dammed," the steamer being only a short distance from the barge at the time; in coming from the dock at the foot of 152d street I made the remark to the captain of the Seth Low that a policeman had fallen overboard and was drowned; he said, "I an damned glad of it; they ought to be all drowned; they are nothing but a parcel of theives;" I had no further words with him. At this point the investigation was further adjourned till to-day, and in the meantime efforts will be made to secure the stendance of the captain of the steamboat Seth Low.

THE LABOR MOYEMENT.

Meeting of Master Masons—They Resolve Again to Stand Firm Against the Strikers. An adjourned meeting of the Master Masons' As-sociation, Mr. John T. Conover, president, and William H. Jackson, secretary, was held yesterday after liam H. Jackson, secretary, was held yesterday afternoon. Several of the gentlemin present encouraged
each other by glving instances where society men.
heretofore discharged by them on account of
the strike, had come tack asking to be
employed at the old time table and pay.
Mr. Sayres, Mr. Webb and rothers made
similar statements. Mr. Fench, of Brooklyn, informed the meeting that four of the boss masons of
that city had united, and they are supplying each
other with the needed number of workmen at terhours. Mr. Ross then addressed the assembly, insisting that they will surely vin if they only hold out.
He thought the eight hour nen now at work are doing better work than herecopre at ten hours; but if
the eight hour movement be successful they would
stop and do much less. He noved to adhere to the
ten hour rule heretofore adopted, and it was passed
unanimously.

The Journeymen Bricklayers,

ferday for Homer, Cortland county, in this State, to work on a college at eight hours for \$4 50 per day. The National Workingmen's Union sent in a contribu-tion of \$5,000. Another large number of bricklayers were reported at Demit Hall yesterday as having found employment at eight hours,

Mass Meeting of Tailors. ss meeting of shop tailors was held last even ing at No. 291 Bowery, for the purpose of effecting an organization, having for its object the ameliera of the trade in securing a better scale of remuners of the trade in securing a better scale of remuneration and the removal of many evils in the system of
work that now materially affect their interests.
The call included the residents of New York,
and Brooklyn, including, of course, the Eastern District of the latter, and was responded to by between,
three and four hundred men. The plan of organization proposed is by wards in both cities, it being
found impossible to organize by shops, as men who
receive work from the same shop in general livo
very much separated. After the appointment of a
chairman and secretaries pro tem, several gentiemen addressed the meeting, urging the importance
of union, when the meeting adjourned to a future
day.

Coopers' Union.

The adjourned monthly meeting of this organization was held last evening at Oriental Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The only business transacted was the payment of dues and the election

# THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN LAURENS STREET.

Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest at the Prince street station house on the body of Ellen May, the colored woman who died at No. 43 Laurens freet nearly a week ago, as was believed from the freets of violence indicted upon her by Thomas effects of violence inflicted upon her by Thomas-Johnson, also colored. Testimony was introduced going to show that on the day deceased was assantited by Johnson he was drunk and disorderly and struck her two or three times on the breast, besides pushing her down. J. C. florton, who made a post mortem examination on the body, found no external marks if violence. On opening the abdominal eavity a pint of serum was discovered. Most of the internal rgans were in a healthy condition, except the heart. In the doctor's opinion death resulted from organic lisease of the heart and chronic pleurisy, with effucion. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict to his effect, and added that in their opinion death ad been hastened by the assault committed upon the deceased by the prisoner. Mr. C. S. Spencer, tho appeared as counsel for Johnson, expressed his etermination to apply for his discharge on the round that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence. Johnson was committed.

# THE ELEVENTH STREET DEATH.

The announcement was made yesterday that John Spicer, of No. 79 Eleventh street, had been taken sick four P. M. on Sunday, and died from the effects of supposed) strychnine having been compounded in idlitz powders. The officials of the Pifteenth pr

sidilitz powders. The officials of the Piffcenth preduct jumped at the conclusion that Mr. Spicer had been accidentally poisoned. They consequently are sested the cierk of a responsible druggist and incarrectated him in a cell to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Yesterday morning Dr. John Beach, the Deputy Coroner, assisted by a number of surgeons, made a post mortem examination, and satisfied themselves that death resulted from convulsons produced by effusion of blood into the thoracic cavities.

Coroner Rollins will commence the inquest to-day. The stomach has been extracted and will be subjected to chemical analysis should the Coroner so direct.

Mr. Simmons, the cierk who sold the powders, was prouptly liberated and exonerated from any act of casciensness in the matter. It is claimed that at least fifty powders were sold out of the same drawer before any since the death of Mr. Spicer. Hereafter the police had better look elsewhere for material upon which to expansive and extol their efficiency.